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The country was never more insisten for a tariff which will secure the American market for American producers than it is to-day.

The United States Senate should be mended or ended. Fortunately there is a constitutional way of mending it, and though it grinds slowly, it grinds surely,

Ninety millions of dollars for coast defenses is a big sum for a Senate to vote which refuses to pass a bill which will give the treasury sufficient revenue or current expenses

Senator Voorhees knows that not two Democratic Senators would vote for his service pension bill, and he would not vote for any bill to create the revenue necessary to pay such pensions.

There is a demand all along the line that Senator Carter resign the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, now that he has declared that re will not act with Republican Senators.

Senator Teller, in parading his Republicanism in the Senate, igneres the fact that last June he declared he would not a Republican candidate for President who was not pledged to free coinage of silver.

The meeting of Republicans Tuesday evening, which formed the McKinley Club, was conducted with discretion, and its officers are men who will hold it to conservative aims. It would be idle to assume that the action of the club does not meet the approval of the majority of the party in this county.

It was said of one of England's kings that "he never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one." No person ever talked finance more beautifully or put his views on paper in better shape than Secretary Carlisle, but as a practical financier he is a dismal failure. His financial ability is all verbal.

It was gratifying to hear Republicans who fought the renomination of General Harrison and denounced his administration four years ago come to the front in Tuesday's meeting and declare that h is a statesman without a peer, and that his administration was one of the best the American people ever enjoyed,

The capture of the Cuban expedition set sail on the Bermuda is the most severe blow of that kind the Cuban cause has received, and, following so soon after the loss of the Hawkins at sea, will be very discouraging to Cubar agitators in the United States. They ought to find some safer base of opera

than their representatives in least. The people are willing to pay all club they have finally killed a bill which, | world are made in gold, and the counthe taxes necessary to make the reve- besides adding \$40,000,000 to the revenues, try which uses silver must pay for such the light of the last three Democratic conits expenditures, but some of their lawmakers insist on continuing the debt and deficit policy.

A stonecutter who went from this country to Guatemala under contract to work for \$7 a day writes back that he gets the wages, but in the debased currency of the country it is only equal to 2.25 in United States money, while clothing costs eight times as much as in New York, and board ranges from \$10.50 to \$16 a week. Guatemala has silver mono-

of silver advancing, and the hope is everywhere expressed that it will continue to do so. The advance is doubtless due to the decreased output of the mines, and, in the opinion of some, to the marvelously increased output of gold, which may have a tendency to cause a shading off in the value of the yellow metal.

Because an investigation by a committee of Terre Haute lawyers has shown that some members of the bar have been guilty of unprofessional and disreputable conduct it would not do to jump to the conclusion that the bar of that city is exceptionally bad. On the contrary, it may be that it is the pioneer in a needed reform, and that the profession needs purging in other cities as badly as in Terre Haute.

The New York Sun, noticing the development of the Matthews boom, says: "Meanwhile, the farmer's friend, in jeans and a blue frock, has his hands on the plow handles and mellows the with a general and pastoral Not much. On the contrary. well dressed in the reigning style, he winks his left eye and smiles knowingly while he declares his preference for a Democratic gerrymander over a fair ap-

The Voice, the organ of the Prohibitionists, prints what purports to be an interview with Francis Murphy, in

has abused him for years, no one can find fault or criticise. If, however, he expects to take the Murphy temperance clubs with him he will make a mistake. Already several prominent men in the Murphy clubs who have seen the report in the Voice have come to the Journal to say that they have no sympathy with him in his reported departure in favor of those who have denounced him, Gough and every other apostle of total abstinence who has not preached political prohibition. To drag the Murphy clubs into politics will be to seriously impair their usefulness.

PARTISANS, NOT PATRIOTS.

In his speech in the Senate on Tuesday Senator Teller repelled with much warmth the insinuation that he and other so-called Republican Senators who refuse to vote for a tariff bill without a free silver amendment attached are not true Republicans. He entered his pro test against such an insinuation and asserted the right of the silver Senators to discuss the question "not from a partisan standpoint, but from the standpoint of American Senators charged with great interests." This sounds very well, but what are the facts?

For nearly three years past the reve-

nues of the government have fallen far

short of its ordinary expenditures. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the deficit was \$69,803,000; during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, it was \$42,800,000, and during the present fiscal year it will be at least \$30,000,000 unless this Congress does something to increase the revenues. No government can stand that sort of thing. It would be bad enough to exist for one year, but its continuance for a series of years is disgraceful. The test of the stability and credit of a government is whether it can and does raise sufficient revenue to meet its expenditures. That is almost a test of the right of a government to exist and of a people to be called civilized. Among the leading nations of the world the United States is the only one whose revenues do not equal its expenditures. In and bank notes to accredited banks to Great Britain the revenues last year were £90,395,000 sterling, and the expenditures £90,375,000. In France the revenues were 3,439,000,000 francs and the expenditures 3,368,000,000. In Germany the revenues exceeded the expenditures by a small sum. In Russia the revenues were 1,220,000,000 roubles and the expenditures 1,060,000,000. Poor old Spain, bankrupt as it is, collected revenues in excess of expenditures until the Cuban war began. Even Mexico had a small surplus last year, the revenues being \$43,074,053 and the expenditures \$43,054,000. The United States stands alone among the nations conspicuous at once for its wealth and its poverty, the richest government on earth and the poorest, a country fairly bursting with wealth, full of resources, with an enterprising, industrious and patriotic people, yet the expenditures of the government exceeding its revenues at the rate of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year and the government issuing bonds and borrowing money at interest to meet current expenses.

In this situation a bill was passed by the House early in the session imposing certain tariff duties which would increase the revenues \$40,000,000. It was a relief he says the Journal has called the bill, designed to rescue the government from the disgraceful position of being the only civilized government in the world which for three consecutive years has failed to raise revenue enough to meet its ordinary expenditures. The bill passed the House Dec. 26, and was sent to the Senate without delay, there to be killed by the silver obstructionists. If Senators had had a proper sense of duty to the country, if they had been actuated | just the purchase power of the market | by a patriotic desire to relieve the government the bill could have been passed | the same as is now the case in Mexico in twenty-four hours after reaching that body. Even allowing for the dilatory | The effect would be the same as it was methods of the Senate, it could easily have been passed in a week. It was back basis. The price of every staple not passed at all, and has been finally here was the coin price of the world plus killed by a few so-called Republican Senators who, from the moment the bill reached the Senate to the present time, have blocked the way and refused to allow it to be taken up without a free silver amendment. Their ultimatum has been free silver and their position that | be worth \$12 in greenbacks in New York. or nothing. They have said unless we In Mexico and Japan, which are on a The American people are more pa- can have free silver the government shall have no relief, and the monthly and yearly deficits shall continue. With this | gold, because prices in the commercial would have afforded needed protection to merchandise the market price, in gold, important industries. On them rests the responsibility of forcing the United States to continue in the unique and humiliating position of being the only civilized nation on earth whose expenditures largely exceed its revenues, and of advertising the American Congress to the world as unwilling to do anything for the relief of the government unless the relief be coupled with a bill to cheapen and debauch the currency.

These men are partisans, not patriots. They are politicians, not statesmen. They are the representatives of a class, Everybody is pleased to see the price not of a people. They have shown themselves unfit to be intrusted with the duty of legislating for a great country and a proud people, sensitive of their credit and honor, willing to pay taxes for the support of their government, and with a traditional horror of piling up debt. It matters little what party name these Senators assume or discard, they are partisans, not patriots.

A POOR SORT OF REPUBLICANS.

The claim of some silver Senators that a man can place free silver coinage at an impossible ratio above a bill to increase the revenues of the government. making the former a prerequisite condition to the passage of the latter, and still be a Republican in good standing. has no foundation in the record or tradi-

The Republican party is pledged above everything and all things else to the support of the government and the maintenance of its honor and credit. It had its origin in support of the government, and draws its best inspirations from that idea. It was the only party however, fell upon deaf ears. Without in the country which, as a political organization, stood by the government during the trying days of the civil war. It relieve the treasury from bankruptcy, supported the government with the the Senate turned to the Cuban quessword in one hand and with revenues tion and Senator Morgan took up his in the other. In 1861, when the Repub- interminable and altogether unnecessary lican party came into power, the reve- speech on that subject. The Senator fanues from customs duties were \$39,582,- vors an acknowledgment of the inde-000; in 1863 they were \$69,059,000, and in pendence of Cuba, which would render 1864 \$102,316,000. This was nearly twice it necessary to put the country in a conwhich he declares himself in accord with as much as the government had ever dition of defense, as such a declaration the Prohibition party. For years Mr. realized before from customs duties. At | would probably involve us in war with Murphy has opposed political temper- the same time internal revenue taxes Spain. And yet, with such a probabil-

the total revenues of the government were \$333,000,000, the next year they reached the enormous aggregate of \$558,-000,000, and for several years they remained in the neighborhood of \$400,000,-000 a year. That was the way the Republican party supported the government by taxation during the war and upheld its credit during the years following. By the law of its existence it is a party of revenue and pledged to the loyal support of the government.

honest money, and the use of gold and silver as standard money "under such provisions as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals." The Republican party is not pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver under any conditions, and least of all under conditions that would make it impossible to maintain the parity of gold and silver and soon place the country on a monometallic silver basis.

In these circumstances it is not easy to understand how a Senator can claim to be a Republican who repudiates the traditions, the record and the cardinal doctrines of the party in favor of a newfangled heresy, and who stubbornly refuses to allow the passage of a revenue bill for the support of the government unless it be coupled with a provision for the free coinage of silver under conditions involving public disaster and national disgrace. There is nothing in the record of the party nor in any of its platforms that justifies such a person in claiming to be a Republican. One might as well claim to be an American patriot while serving under a foreign flag or a Presbyterian while repudiating all the cardinal doctrines of the church.

THE USUAL INCOHERENCY.

An advocate of the free coinage of sil-

ver, whose views the Journal printed a few months ago, is outraged because the suggestion has been made that it would save the gold reserve if the treasury officials would send silver certificates pay pensioners. In his distress and excitement the writer becomes incoherent. He is indignant because pensioners are not paid in the best money, gold and greenbacks, and assumes that silver certificates are not as good money as gold and greenbacks. The five-dellar silver eertificate will purchase just as much food and clothing as a five-dollar gold piece. The excited person who has written the Journal must know that. If he does not, he is not as intelligent as was the laboring woman at the gas office a few days ago who, when tendered a fivedollar gold piece as change, pushed it back and asked for a bill. If he does know that silver certificates and bank notes will purchase as much of the necessaries of life in this country as their equivalents in gold, and raises the point that they are not as good money for everyday use at home, he is not candid. Nor is his statement that the government discriminates against silver legaltender dollars and certificates true. The government accepts both in payment of customs dues and other taxes, and the larger part of its collections are in such money. Nor does he tell the truth when standard silver dollars of the United States, coined under past laws and limited to the amount which can be kept with the same purchase power in this country as gold, "fifty-cent dollars." It has stated, and it believes, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would put this country on a silver basis, and that while silver dollars would be a legal tender and pay debts, they would have price of the bullion which they contain, when the United States was on the greenthe difference between the coin dollar and the greenback. For instance, when the coin dollar would purchase a dollar and a half in greenbacks, a barrel of coin would, making allowance for freight, silver basis, the prices of all staples are nearly twice as much in silver as in

of the bullion which the coins contain. In the event of a silver basis in this country the silver dollar would have in the markets of the world the purchase power of the silver bullion it contains. The value of such a dollar to purchase the necessaries of life may be 60, 80 or 90 cents, but it will not have the purchase power of the gold dollar until the silver bullion in that dollar can be exchanged for the gold one. On a silver basis, if the silver in a dollar should have the purchase power of 75 cents it would be equivalent to scaling the pension one-fourth.

THE EVIL OF THE DEFICIENCY.

Senator Sherman spoke the sentiments of the patriotic and sensible men of the country Tuesday when he said that the first duty of Congress is to afford the government sufficient revenues to pay current expenses. He did not overstate the evils of an inadequate revenue in its effect upon the treasury and the country at large. But for the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in the resumption act to issue bonds for gold to redeem greenbacks which have been used to make good a deficit of \$135,356,870 to the close of the year 1895, the treasury would have suspended payment more than two years ago. The effect of such an evil cannot be estimated, but business men know that this continued deficiency is the most fruitful source of the present uncertainty, and they would sustain Congress in voting any sort of a tax which will put the treasury upon a paying basis again.

Senator Sherman's earnest appeal, action or an intimation of a willingness to join the Ohio Senator in an effort to

ure which would afford the government sufficient revenue for current expendi-

tures in time of peace. The President and his following are open to the same criticism as are those who oppose revenue legislation. When Mr. Sherman was declaring the necessity of more revenue Senator Peffer interjected the remark that the President has declared that the revenues are ample. He has his remedy, which is to retire the greenbacks by bond issues and thus Other cardinal Republican doctrines break the endless chain which brings are protection to American industries, the treasury the millions of greenbacks necessary to make good the deficiency of the revenue. The inadequacy of the revenues, which has been considered an evil of so great magnitude by every government in recent years as to demand immediate remedy, seems to be of no account to the administration or an evil which even its own official reports can

cause it to see. And thus it is, while the mass of Democrats in the Senate are trying to force the Nation upon a silver basis the President and his following are insisting that gold bonds be issued in sufficient quantity to redeem the greenbacks and treasury notes. Meantime, both elements, as far apart as the poles, deny the existence of a treasury deficit which has already reached \$140,000,000 and is still in-

the break between the Republican Senators and those who are devoted to the silver interest is definite and final. The five Senators who voted against taking up the tariff bill have declared that there shall be no tariff legislation which does not carry the free coinage of silver with it. Senator Carter is reported as saying that they can, with the Democrats, prevent any tariff legislation during the next four years, and that they will do it. Speaking for them, he declares that they have no interest in the general prosperity of the country which does not carry free coinage, but will take such action as will, if possible, force the country to yield to their demand. These five Senators represent States which have less than one-third of the population of Indiana, so that theirs is not only the rule of the minority, but the rule of an insignificant minority of people who have been more or less friendly to the silver interest who wil cease to be friends when they learn from these Senators that they are not urging the free coinage of silver because it will help the country at large, but because they would cause the value of silver bullion to be doubled by coinage, and that, if they cannot obtain their object, they will prevent legislation designed to regain the American markets for the American people. The free silver Senators who stand in the way of tariff legislation will, in the coming campaign, be held as other foes of protection.

The sentence of a Washington court by which a well-known young woman was required to pay a fine of \$500 and spend three hours in jail for the reckless killing of a colored boy savors of trifling with justice. If the young woman was guilty of any grade of homicide the punishment was a farce. Her imprisonment consisted of spending three hours in the room of the jail matron, where she had pleasant company and did not remove her wraps or bonnet. Whatever that sort of thing may be called, it ought no be called administering justice.

The meeting of the Republican editors to-day will be one of the most important that the association has eve held if its deliberations shall be devoted to consideration of the essentials of the creed upon which the great battle of 1896 must be fought. While it is natura that the members of the association may differ radically regarding nonessentials there is every reason to believe that as body the Republican editors of Indiana were never so thoroughly in harmony regarding the essentials of the Republican

A Boston paper wired Governor Alt geld for his opinion as to the availability of Secretary Olney as a Democratic candidate for President and got the follow-

Inasmuch as Mr. Olney has never com any nearer to the Democratic fold than to play hide-and-seek in a mugwump alley, and inasmuch as the great trusts have not yet driven him out of their rear yard, his chances should be very good, especially in

Altgeld will never forgive Olney for deciding, as Attorney-general, that the United States government includes Illi-

An Idaho man writes to an Eastern paper urging the importance of the government fortifying the Kootenai river. Probably few readers of the Journal ever heard of the river before. It rises in British Columbia, flows southward into Montana, thence westward across Idaho some thirty miles, and then, taking a northward direction, back into British Columbia. It is a stream of greater length and breadth than the Hudson, navigable quite a distance for steamers of from 150 to 300 tons burden, and is means of water communication for a large extent of country on the American side o the line. The Idaho man thinks that in case of war it would offer an easy line of invasion for a Canadian force. "With a fleet of boats at their service," he says, "they could float up the stream with a small army of invaders, and by seizing the two railroads effectively cut off communication between a large part of the East and West. There is no limit to the number of men that could be brought into the country by means of this river, if not properly defended." It is interesting to learn of the existence of this international a line of invasion. The American settlers along its course could easily take care of any force that might attempt such a move-

Next Friday evening the Commercial Club, after a dinner, will discuss "The Business Side of Our Public School System." President Draper, who has done such excellent work in connection with the public schools of New York, will deliver the address of the occasion. The club could not have selected a more important subject than the business side of our school system. The rapid increase of the cost of public schools has brought the question to the attention of many cities, because the business side has been neglected. In this city it is not too much to say that the opinion prevails that the business side of the schools can be very much improved. If the club will follow this meeting with an investigation, with a view of discovering existing defects, and of suggesting the remedies of business men, it will render Indianapolis another valuable service.

J. J., Gentryville: The Journal has no information regarding David Lubin, who lives in California, further than that he is ance, but if he has changed his opinion | yielded from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a ity, Mr. Morgan and all those who act | a man of character and substance, who is and has gone over to the element which | year. In 1865. the last year of the war. | with him refuse to consider any meas- | advocating the scheme of Congress paying | Tr

a bounty upon such agricultural products as are exported, in order that they may be upon an equality with competitors in other parts of the world who have an advantage over the American farmer in one way or another. Germany now pays such a bounty on sugar which is exported. Mr.

Lubin is said to be a Republican, but the party has never indorsed his views, and there is no reason to believe that Congress will consider the matter as long as public

expenditures exceed receipts. Miss Addams, who lectures in Plymouth Church this evening, is a woman who has accomplished a great work in Chicago. She will speak of this, and will give practical information upon an important subject concerning which little is known.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Inculcating Heroism. "There, there!" said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh cicking up her little boy, who had "stubbed" his toe. "Don't cry. Be a man, like mam-

He Sprung It. Wibble-I sprung that little story of yours on a crowd of the fellows last night, but they didn't laugh at it at all. Wabble-Perhaps you sprung it out of

Views of a Philosopher.

"Thirst is a funny thing," said Dismal Dawson, looking dreamily through the window of the barn loft at the floating clouds. "Too much of it kills a man, while jist about the proper amount of it is about all that It is very evident that since Tuesday makes life worth livin'."

A Deep Scheme.

"She is that stingy," said Bridget Agnes to her caller, "if I wrap up the least bit of tay for th' folks at home, sure she misses it at once." "Fwy," asked the visitor, "don't ye take it out the bottom av the can?"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In one of Robert Louis Stevenson's letters says: "I am a fictitious article and have ong known it.' The Rev. John Watson, of Liverpool, Engand, who has written over the nom de plume of Ian MacLaren, has been chosen to deliver the Lyman Beecher course of lectures

Cecil Rhodes, when asked by an interviewer in London to mention a point or two as to his private life, replied: "I never had ousy to stop for one.

Gabrielle d'Annunzio, an Italian novelist s accused of having stolen wholesale from the Sar Peladan's romances, as well as from Baudelaire, Flaubert, Shelley, Longfellow, Paul Verlaine and Maurice Maeterlinck.

Max Nordau, whose work "Degeneration" caused so much comment, has printed lighly laudatory estimate of Alfred Austin he poet laureate. He says he considers Mr. lustin to be the most perfect embodiment of Anglo-Saxon in the literature of our time. The Czar has amnestied his cousin, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, who is now in pleasure of the late Czar by making a love match. The Grand Duke is to be reinstated in all the privileges of which Alexander III prived him, to be restored to his military grades and to figure at the coronation.

John Stemme, the New York millionaire, whose purchase of a granite obelisk for a ago, has had his name translated into Egyptian Pharaohonic hieroglyphics. It takes fourteen ancient characters to represent Mr. Stemme's name. The obelisk, when set up, will be sixty-five feet high, and is to capped with a gilded pyramid.

When the picture of the Russian Grand

Duchess Olga, whom he later married, was shown to the late King Charles of Wurtemberg, he looked at the portrait carefully flattering; the hair is too full, the eyes are too brilliant and the skin too fresh.' your Majesty, you do not know the Prin-cess," answered the adjutant, who had been sent from St. Petersburg. "No, that is true," said the King, "but I know court painters." Miss Shippen, of Chicago, has made study of entertaining children, and is now making her gift of some account. She as hand something suitable to the age and tastes of the little company. Last season she was engaged in this way at twenty-five private houses and aided to the pleasure of less than eight hundred children. Givers

glad to have such valuable assistance; the spirit of hospitality is sometimes checked through inability to be interesting. George P. Bidder, Q. C., died recently at civil engineer, who was known in the early part of the century as "the calculating boy." For many years Mr. Bidder had been one of the leaders of the parliamentary bar. The extraordinary calculating powers of the father were inherited to a marvelous degree by the son, who could mentally multiply fifteen figures by fifteen figures, and perform, with apparent ease, many similar feats. He was also successful as a cryptographer, and published, some years ago, what is, perhaps

children's parties are, no doubt, often

the only attempt at a scientific method of analysis of ciphers. A boy can climb a slippery tree Where men would surely fail The dog who barks at you and me Will let him pull his ta He takes a swim where it's so cold We'd never reach the shore He's capable of feats untold.

But he cannot shut a door.

With rubber and a wooden frame He makes a gun. His skill Enables him to bring down game Your rifle cannot kill Your fishing tackle lands a few. His bent pin catches more. Ah, wondrous things a boy can do, But he cannot shut a door. -Washington Star.

AN A. P. A. RESOLUTION.

Protest Against Placing the Mar-

quette Statue in Statuary Hall. PEORIA, Feb. 6.-The A. P. A. State convention to-day unanimously adopted the following, with three cheers and a tiger: "Whereas, The State of Wisconsin has tendered the general government a statue of the Jesuit priest, James Marquette, and Whereas. The government has accepted the said statue and it is the design to place it in the Statuary Hall, together with that of the immortal Lincoln, stricken down by the hand of the Jesuit, therefore, be it 'Resolved, by the A. P. A. of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, that we protest against placing that statue among those of American statesmen and that the State secretary notify the Illinois congressmen of this action.'

America's First Bishop. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The centennial of the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, who was the bishop of the United States, and who was consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784, was fittingly celebrated to-day by elaborate services in St. James's Episcopal Church, in this city. In addition to Bishop John Williams, of the diocese of Connecticut, stream, but it can hardly be dangerous as and presiding bishop of the United States. there were present fifty clergymen from all parts of the State. The sermon this morning was preached by the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, of the diocese of Delaware. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. Seabury, of the General Theological Seminary, of New York. The latter is a descendant of Bishop Seabury. A chorus of thirty voices furnished the music.

Funeral of Ex-Congressman Harter. MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 26.-Funeral services over the remains of the late ex-Congressman M. D. Harter were held to-day at the family residence and at St. Luke's Autheran Church. The body lay in state at the church from 12 to 1:45 p. m., and an immense concourse passed through to view the remains for the last time. The services at the residence were held at 11 o'clock and at the church at 2 p. m. Many persons from out of town were in attendance and followed the remains to their final resting place, among them being ex-Governors Mc-Kinley and Foster. Business was suspende generally and the schools dismissed for the day. All public and many of the private buildings were draped in mourning.

Embezzied \$14,282 and Fled. CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 26.-The examina-

tion of the books of R. J. Moore, former secretary of the Central Building and Loan Association, has been finished, and he is found to be short \$14,282.70. He has left the country, and no clew to his whereabouts has been found. His bond will cover the loss. The local bondsmen have an indemnifying bond from Moore's uncle, W. J. Trimble of Chicago.

CUBAN INSURGENT ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION FOR SERVICE.

Now Composed of Five Divisions and Well Provided with Corps of Engineers and Physicians.

BAND OF COAST INSPECTORS

CONTINUALLY ON THE ALERT TO AID

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

Maceo's Force of 4.000 "Officially" Reported to Have Been Defeated by the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26,-Dr. Joaquin Castillo, a Cuban general, has just arrived in this city on a mission from the insurgents in the field. Dr. Castillo states that the insurgents have instituted a service of coast inspection, under which careful outlook is constantly maintained for arriving expeditions from foreign parts. There is a carefully organized band of coast inspectors, with armed assistants, who patrol the beaches or watch the gulf and ocean from the hilltops. Thus it is that approaching expeditions, although not heralded in advance. are reasonably sure of finding compatriots scon after landing at any point upon the island.

Dr. Castillo states that there has been reorganization of the insurgent army and of the different services of the rebellion. The army is now composed of five bodies. The first and second are in the eastern region, the third in Camaguey, the fourth is in Las Villas, and the fifth in Havana and Pinar del Rio. These bodies are divided into sections, the sections into brigades, the brigades into regiments and the regiments into battalions. They also have annexed to them bodies of military engineers, the health sections and military administration. Every important column has an engineers' section which directs the construction of trenches and makes the designs of the different lo calities. Each column, according to its importance, has one or more physicians. Antonio Maceo's had five when he invaded Las Villas. Every physician has three practitioners at his command and each of the latter has three litter-carriers. With each doctor goes a mule laden with two medicine chests of necessary surgical instruments. The wounded are never kept crowded in one place. When circumstances permit large and ventilated buts are built, where, at most, four wounded are placed, thus avoiding accumulation of persons so contrary to sanitation and favorable results

The military administration is con and in charge of prefects who provide the columns of their prefectures with vegetables, meat and salt. The prefects also have the care of the postoffice stations office having one chief and several messengers ready to carry any message or document whenever necessary, said messengers always requiring a receipt of the hour in which they deliver any document. Prefects take care also of the depots for horses, which are many, some depots having 700 horses in good condition. They also oversee the farms worked by the rebels. The employes of these farms make majagua ropes and mats for the cavalry. The profects keep books in which they register the births, marriages and deaths in their respective jurisdictions; they also act udges, and they legalize marriages with presence at such ceremonies. They keep also books in which are the names of all men useful for the war, thus easily placing the men who die or are killed in the ranks, always preferring single those who have small families and least necessities. They have tan yards, shoe and leather factories, carpenter and ironsmith ps and armories, said to be as good as in the cities, one in Camaguey deserving spe-

cial mention There is a body of auditors or war judges, the chief of whom is a noted lawyer from Holguin. Every brigade has one auditor The order and discipline of the Cuban army are said to be good. The camps are in good order; the drums are beaten at daybreak and the tattoo at 8 p. m. In the general headquarters these exercises are rendered lively by the bands of music of which there are several. General Castillo says the spirit of the patriots in the field is enthusiastic and they sustain strong hopes of final vic-

NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS.

Cubans Given Credit for One Small Victory-Maceo's Army Defeated. HAVANA, Feb. 26.-Colonel Molina has received news that a large band of insurgents has encamped on the farm of Condesa near Limonar, south of the city of Matanzas. Rapid firing has been heard at the plantation of Ynacio. A resident of the neighborhood brings news that Maceo de manded the surrender of the forts. column was at once dispatched and rapidly overtook the insurgents, opening fire as they advanced up the heights. Volleys were discharged as they advanced and the insurgents finally retreated, leaving eight The troops lost none, owing to the good position they held. The paper demanding the surrender of the fort was signed by Maceo. General Prats set out on board a train to come up with Maceo, the latter going towards Cardenas. But Maceo crossed the raffroad and destroyed a bridge, thus preventing the advance of the train with the troops. The infantry left the cars and took up the pursuit on foot. Meantime, the cavalry was disembarked and sent after the insurgents. General Prats's vanguard soon opened fire on the retreating insurgents. The pursuit was kept up all day of the 24th. The troops finally came up with the insurgents to the number of four thousand at Valle Paila under Maceo's command. The troops were here divided into three columns, the column under General Prats taking the advance. They charged with the bayonet and dislodged the insurgents from the plantation of Perla, Diamante and Julia. The latter was burned. Dislodged by the troops, the in-surgents retreated by high ground to Guaymacaro in a demoralized condition. troops lost a sergeant and sixteen soldiers wounded. The insurgents left forty-two dead, among them Alfonso Panfilo and Pablo Vinageras, as well as forty-two arms and horses. General Prats's vanguard went in pursuit and, coming up with the rear guard of the insurgents, killed three of

Colonel Hernedez set out for Aguata in train with an exploring engine ahead. They found that near Limonar the rails had been torn up and the wooden culverts burned. The insurgents made an attack, but were repulsed, leaving three rifles be-hind them. The column then continued its march on foot until it came up with the other train. The insurgents have set fire to the village of Alquizar and were repulsed burned six huts. Generals Pando and Arola in combination are covering the first and second military lines or trochas along borders between Matanzas and Santa Clara to cut off the retreat of the in-

neighborhood of Zarzal and Manzanillo

going afterwards in the direction of La Sal, where the insurgents maintain posts of subsistence. Two columns of troops met the main force of the insurgents at Gallago, where they occupied strong positions. It took some hours' fighting to dislodge and disperse them. During the fight the valor-ous lieutenant coionel. Lolel Benitz, was killed and fifteen soldiers were wounded. Colonel Bernitz was buried with solemn services at Verquita. His death has occasioned Captain General Weyler a sentiment of profound grief. Twenty guerrillas, while on a expedition, were overwhelmed by a numerous body of insurgents. Lieutenant Pino. Sergeant Lazaro and four guerrillas were killed and two disappeared. A captain brought another body of guerrillas to assist and recovered part of the men lost. The insurgents were pursued and a numerous loss inflicted upon them. General Weyler has issued an order forbidding small forag-

battalion of San Fernando and Gen

lmanoa fought the insurgent band of asso at Menocal, Matanzas, on Feb. 2 suring the advance the enemy's wounded Mayor Gomez and Lieuterant Despujols have captured the insurgent leader Jose Betancourt at San Antonio Banos. He is charged with several acts of incendiarism

at Gabriel, and will have a summary courtmartia! Colonel Fort was fired on by the insurgents in the neighborhood of Nazareno. The insurgents were the bands under Masso and Castillo.

The troops have engaged the insurgents at the farm of Coppinger, on the foothills. The insurgents took flight toward the plantations of Sants Amelia and Portugalete, in Havana. They were overtaken by the squadrons of Pizarro, but it was by that time nightfall. The insurgents left several killed. The troops had one

Granco, scouting at Hochia, near Artemisia, in Pinar del Rio, dislodged the band of Perico Delgado from their camp. They left three dead. band is reported to have committed num-erous crimes of all kinds, most of which were done after Gomez and Maceo had withdrawn from the province. General Weyler is organizing a force for the pur-

Colonel Vicuna, on Feb. 24, fought 180 insurgents at the plantation of Europa, in Matanzas, being the cavalry and rear guard of Gomez, and at the plantation of Socorro were 500 under Gomez On the farm of Empresa, near the plantation of San Joaquin Yoanez, the insurgents were dispersed, leaving two killed and six

wounded. The authorities have information that Gomez carried away numerous wounded. They have also learned that the eaders Moreno, Pancho and Verona have joined forces with Gomez. The insurgents have destroyed the aqueduct of Sagua, and have burned the station at Baro, Matanzas

A collision has occurred at Cienega, near Havana, between an exploring engine and passenger train from Mariano. class car was overturned and twelve passengers being injured. ploring engine was also much dumaged The steamship Buenos Ayres arrived here to-day from Spain, bringing as reinforcements the Wadres and Reina battalions of infantry. The troops were accorded a most enthusiastic reception, and after landing were reviewed by Captain General Weyler from the balcony of the Vivis were given for Spanish Cuba and for the King and Queen, the crowds cheering enthusiastically. The president of the commission, Alvarez Hernandez, and many laamong them some American, English and German, paid a visit to General Weyler. The foreign ladies gave their acclamations for Spain, Cuba and the army in the streets before General Weyler's balcony, and threw flowers and gloves on the soldiers. The battalions left for Pinar del Rio this evening.

The steamer Montevideo has arrived having on board the battalions of Luzon and Murcia. They also left for the field this The insurgent leaders Aguilar and Villar between Union Derrics and Bolondron, in

The captured insurgent El Inglesito is murdered the daughter of the manager o a sugar estate, besides the charge of being The rumors are persistently circulated i

this city to the effect that the insurgen masses intend to desert their chiefs and surrender to the Spanish authorities, owing to the energetic campaign being con against them under the direction of Captain General Weyler.

Trial of Filibusters. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.-The taking of testimony was concluded in the United States Court this afternoon in the trial of Captain Wiborg and mates Johansen and Petersen of the Danish steamship Horsa, charged with carrying an armed military expedition to the Cuban insurgents last November. Captain Wiborg was the only witness for the defense, and when he was about to take the stand Captain Ker, of counsel ense, made a sensation. He asked the court o clear the room during Wiborg's testimony and to request the newspapers not to make affidavit of the testimony to the Spaneiture of Wiborg's life if he ever again set foot on Spanish soil. Judge Butler replied that he was aware of this, but he could make no such order. Captain Wiborg's only defense was that he acted under orders

the steamship company which emp He admitted having suspected the the expedition, and holdly declared that, had e known it positively, he would have taken just the same. The technical defense is that this was not an armed expedition under the meaning of the law. Argument will be concluded to-morrow. House Cuban Resolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The subcommittee on foreign affairs this afternoon agreed on the text of the Cuban resolution that will be submitted to the full committee

to-morrow. The terms of the resolution cannot be procured. It is said to be very moderate in tone, but its expression of sympathy with the insurgents is strong. The Democrats of the committee have not yet shown their hands. Unless the resolution is acceptable to the administration it is believed they will oppose its adoption. Senator Allen to-day gave notice of his ntention to offer the following amendment intention to offer the fo to the resolution on Cuba presented by the committee on foreign relations: "Resolved, That the President United States be and is hereby authorized

and requested to issue a proclamation rec-ognizing the republic of Cuba as it exists under the constitution and form of government proclaimed at Jimiaguaya under Presdent Cisneros, in May, 1895, as a free and independent nation, and according the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of said republic all the rights and privileges accorded to the minister of the government of Spain."

Another Filibustering Expedition. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-There was a rumor about the lower part of town to-day to the effect that another Cuban filibustering expedition is being planned and that the name of the steamship to be used is the Volusia, Captain Higgins. The Volusia is wise steamship plying regularly between this port and Baltimore. Her agents are H. C. Foster & Co., of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company. The fact that the Volusia to-day cleared, through J. E. Kerr & Co., for port Maria via Kingston, caused the comme At the office of Foster & Co. it was said that the Volusia had been leased for one trip to Jamaica, after which she would ne her regular runs between this por and Baltimore. At the office of J. been chartered for one trip from New York to Port Maria via Kingston, and that she carried a general cargo. It was emphatically denied that any filibustering expedition had been planned in connection with the brief lease of the Volusia.

Cuban Banker Arrested. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-Bernardno J. Buedo, a Cuban banker and planter, was arrested by the United States Marshal today on a warrant charging connection with the filibustering project, which was upset by the seizure of the steamer Bermuda, Monday night.

Papers Read by Dairymen.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 26.-Large delethe country to attend the Butter and Cheese Makers' convention. The Chicago Butter Board arrived to-day in a special car, and will remain until to-morrow afternoon, Today's session was taken up with reading papers, as follows: "Dairving as an Agriculural Pursuit," H. M. Brandt, Canton, Kan.; "Ripening and Handling Cream," W. F. Smith, Thorntown, Ind.; "Ripening Cream; How to Obtain Best Results," George L. Mc-Kay, Ames; "Pasteurization;" J. H. Monrad, Minnetka, 'Ill.; "Our Canadian Factories," D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont. The election of fficers occurs to-morrow. A committee is at work on a revision of the constitution and by-laws, so as to make the organization for he creamery industry alone.

President Greene's report, elsewhere pub-ished, is a splendid exhibit of the resources and general standing of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. This company has now been in existence fifty years, its half century closing with the end of 1895. It is conducted on the highest plane of conservatism and looks to the protection of the insured in every particular, it being in this in strong contrast with the many so-called 'racer" companies which have been con tent to do a volume of business solely without regard to the ultimate adjustments and economies. The Connecticut Mutual has had a good year in 1896, and its financial exhibit, explained in the report, shows that President Greene's management has been kept along on the high plane which he early laid out, and to which he has assidnously and persistently adhered. One sigdifficant feature of the report is that during the past fifteen years the total amount of lapses and surrendered po Connecticut Mutual was \$70,937,316, while one of the racers in the single year, 1895 wrote off its books \$133,000,000 in lapses, and the surrendered policies of another com-pany \$141,752,000. The Mutual draws its nembership from the conservative people and it has more than 66,000 policy holder sadron of other company can show.